

Anderson Intelligencer.

Gen. Grant at Home.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Galena, Illinois—General Grant's own home—gives the following account of a Radical meeting at that place. Even the presence of the great military chieftain among his friends and neighbors failed to inspire enthusiasm with the people assembled, and the gathering was a complete failure, as will be seen by a perusal of this narrative:

Leaving Dubuque yesterday morning, and crossing the Mississippi to Danleth, a short ride by rail landed me at Galena, the home of General Grant. I had seen it announced that a Grant and Colfax mass ratification meeting was to be held here, and supposed that I would witness an immense crowd and a great deal of Republican enthusiasm. The Congressional district of which this county is a part, and of which Mr. E. B. Washburne is the representative, had, in 1866, a Republican majority of nearly nine thousand votes. Of the six counties composing the district—viz: Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Oglesby, Stephenson and Whiteside—each one is largely Republican, and the majority in this county of Jo Daviess alone is between two and three thousand. It was, therefore, reasonable to expect that there would be such a demonstration as would strike terror to the few Democrats in the vicinity. Grant's presence in the town, too, it was supposed would inspire enthusiasm. That the citizens of Galena had "great expectations" of a vast crowd was manifest, for upon registering at the De Soto House, mine host inquired if I proposed to remain over night, adding that he had asked the question because he wished me to understand that it might become necessary to put two or three in a room, as he expected a large number of strangers to attend the mass meeting. Although the train arrived early in the morning, flags were displayed at numerous points in the principal streets, while the bunting was also plentiful on numerous house-tops. There was no particular bustle in the streets, but that seemed reasonable, as the demonstration was not to take place (as I learned from handbills posted at all points) until two o'clock in the afternoon, and the interval was therefore passed in viewing the town.

But further observation of the city was interrupted by martial music announcing the arrival of some delegations to the mass meeting, and the formation of the line of procession to the fair grounds, about a mile distant, where the meeting was to take place. The speakers announced were Governor Oglesby, Senator Yates and Hon. Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. When the procession formed in the city there were not more than three hundred persons in line, and they were principally members of the Galena "tanners' club," and of similar clubs in towns adjoining, and of this crowd quite a number were boys. Thinking that perhaps the bulk of the procession had come in some other direction, I repaired to the fair grounds, where the thundering of a cannon gave notice of the commencement of the exercises. A stand, decorated with half a dozen flags, had been erected in a grove at one end of the grounds, and in front of it benches had been placed for the accommodation of spectators. The meeting was called to order in due form, and Mr. H. S. Townsend was selected to preside. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Townsend introduced Gov. Oglesby, who commenced a characteristic speech.

At this time there were not two thousand people on the ground, and the number was not increased during the afternoon. Of this number a large proportion were ladies and children, who had been driven to the grounds in carriages. Take the women, children, and boys from the whole number, and an estimate of eight hundred voters present will be a very large one. There was no time during the afternoon but that the speaker could be distinctly heard on the outskirts of the crowd. It may be that the people of Jo Daviess county and of the city of Galena do not know how to "thuse," or it may be that they are so familiar with Grant that they did not deem it worth while to make the least exertion in his behalf; but certain it is that no enthusiasm was manifested. It is doubtful whether a ward meeting for purely ward purposes in any city of the Union was ever more tame or spiritless. During the whole afternoon there was not once heard that rousing, hearty, enthusiastic cheer which the American people always give when their hearts and feelings are enlisted in a cause.

Gov. Oglesby spoke with all his fervor and earnestness. He blackguarded and misrepresented the Democratic party and its Democratic platform to his heart's content. He lauded Grant to the seventh heaven, and expatiated upon the glories of the country under Republican rule; yet in all this he failed to inspire an honest, hearty, unanimous cheer. Occasionally, when he made a good hit, some one would applaud by clapping his hands, and probably a score of pairs of hands would follow suit; but not a cheer was heard. It is impossible to know, from yesterday's demonstration, whether the throats of the people of Jo Daviess county are constructed to indulge in cheers. Even General Grant's presence did not inspire enthusiasm. He drove out to the grounds alone early in the afternoon, and when the meeting was organized, occupied a seat in his buggy, back of the stand. After the speaking had been in progress some time, he drove around to the outskirts of the crowd, and sat there in his buggy until the speaking terminated. He distinctly heard every word that was uttered, for your correspondent was standing beyond the General's buggy, and further from the speaker, and he had no difficulty in hearing.

General Grant's friends claim for him that he does not make speeches, because by doing so he would do violence to his modesty and retiring disposition; and much is said about his unwillingness to be feted by the people, or to make himself conspicuous. It will be for his friends to determine what amount of modesty characterizes the man who voluntarily at-

tends a meeting—gotten up in his own honor, and for a two-hour listen to a speaker whose speech was largely made up of panegyric of Grant himself. He sat in his buggy complacently, and heard the Governor of the great State of Illinois pronounce him the "unapproachable patriot," the "unrivalled soldier," without a peer in any age or clime," the "far-seeing statesman," and, altogether, the greatest man that ever lived on this poor earth of ours by deigning to walk upon it. Oglesby poured out more "soft soap" all over Grant than it often falls to the lot of a man to receive, and the subject sat quietly by, and seemed to enjoy the sprinklings of the soft shower. He sat silent in his buggy, smoking the irrepressible weed, occasionally shaking hands with some one who was introduced, but he appeared at all times unwilling to converse with any one. The father-in-law of a member of the General's staff acted as a sort of usher, and introduced such as desired to go to the General, but not a word passed the General's lips—it was only a shake of the hand, and then an other puff of his cigar. Even Hon. J. H. Elia, a member of Congress from New Hampshire, who has been travelling through the West, and who was here to "see the show," could not draw the General into conversation.

Toward the close of his speech, Gov. Oglesby seemed to discover Gen. Grant's presence in the most sudden manner, and he immediately branched off into another panegyric, and invited the "unapproachable patriot," &c., to the stand. It is useless to say how the announcement of the presence of a man whom a party "delighted to honor" would have been received by an audience in any Eastern city. The throat of every man present would have been made hoarse with cheers and yells and calls, and the enthusiastic crowd would not take "nay" for an answer, but would compel their favorite to at least satisfy their wishes by exhibiting himself, if he remained on the ground or in the vicinity. But how was it on this occasion? When Gov. Oglesby made the announcement, there was no such cheer as indicated great enthusiasm. There were a few calls for Grant, but it did not extend throughout the audience. A few of the more enthusiastic made for the General's carriage, and asked him to go upon the stand, but he excused himself upon the plea that his horse was high-mettled and spirited, and he was obliged to remain in mind him. A dozen hands were then outstretched to hold the horse, when the General declined again, with the remark that he found "plenty of volunteers now," which was considered a joke, and those who heard it laughed. Gov. Oglesby resumed his remarks; Gen. Grant silently shook hands with a few more individuals to whom he was introduced, and after awhile the meeting adjourned, the other speakers announced not having arrived. Before adjourning, three cheers were given for Grant and Colfax. They were the loudest that had been given during the day, but were not unusually enthusiastic.

In the evening the tanners had a torch-light procession, there being by actual count one hundred and fifty torches in line, many of which were carried by boys. This was followed by a meeting at the Court House, which was also wanting in enthusiasm, and by half-past ten o'clock the city was as quiet as though nothing unusual had taken place. And thus ended a Republican mass meeting at Grant's home, in a Congressional district with over eight thousand Republican majority; in a county with two thousand Republican majority; with such names as Oglesby, Yates and Matt. Carpenter as baits to draw a crowd; and after having been spurred up for a week by papers all over the State to make this demonstration one which would carry terror to the hearts of the opposition. If this Galena meeting is a fair specimen of the Republican demonstrations that have been held all over the West, then Grant inspires no enthusiasm; his professed opposition to public meetings is all moonshine, and Seymour and Blair may reasonably hope for an easy victory.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—A correspondent gives the following in relation to the conference between leading Southerners and General Rosecranz, at Virginia White Sulphur Springs:

For the past few days the political world has been intensely excited over the visit of General Rosecranz here, prior to his departure on the Mexican diplomatic mission.

Having first visited the Hot Springs, where General Robert E. Lee then was, and finding that distinguished gentleman had left for this beautiful resort, where he was cordially welcomed, Rosecranz set out in hot pursuit, and here found not only Lee, but the very collection of representative Southerners he wished to consult with. The laudable object of the General is to effect, through the agency of his former West Point companions and prominent civilians, a reconciliation of the entire people of the country. He comes here with a desire to know the real disposition and true intention of the Southern people in the coming Presidential campaign. He believes that they represent more fully the intelligent people of the South than any leaders ever represented the mass of their people, and that the power which for four years sustained the Confederacy is capable of accomplishing great good for the nation if set beneficially to work. To put this great influence actively at work is the General's object. He thinks that if it can be done our political status as the greatest of republican governments can be secured, our financial stability will follow, and that our bonds would rise to par, and also our greenbacks. The brood of insatiable speculators and military consolidationists, and the depreciated credit, repudiation, and ruin which now threaten the country would disappear, and the sunshine of a long and glorious career would then dawn upon our future. In accordance with this programme, a private meeting—at which Generals Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell, Echols, Anderson and Hutton, and A. H. Stevens, A. H. H. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Govs. S. Stockdale of Texas, Pickens of South Carolina, and Walker of Alabama were present—with General Rosecranz was held. A long consultation took place, and a plan of action was agreed upon, but up to this time

nothing has transpired of the proposed movement. It is believed that an address will be issued to the Southern people by their former leaders. When so many formerly conflicting elements meet in such amicable friendship and harmony, the best results may be looked for.

Be Cautious, in Word and Act.

If there is one counsel which, during the next ninety days, should be impressed with more frequency and more force than all others upon the Southern people, it is this: *Be cautious, in word and act!*

We entertain the most sanguine hopes that the approaching election will result in a decisive triumph for the friends of liberty and law, and a restoration of the Government to its ancient foundations, now so far removed. And, while in the advancement of that most desirable issue, little is afforded us to do, it is unfortunately true that we may do much to imperil, or, at least, retard it. In that regard, the near past rises before us with the most solemn admonitions.

It is by no means certain that the people of the North would not have sustained the President in the fall elections of 1866, defeated Congressional radicalism, and anticipated by two long years, the glorious victory on which we count in November; but two unfortunate circumstances conspired to thwart the retracing steps of those people, and to dash back the tide of returning reason and magnanimity which promised such happy results for the general prosperity of the republic. One of these was the extreme imprudence of certain of the public utterances of the President, but the far more fatally effective obstacle was the riot in New Orleans!

It is no exaggeration to say that that melancholy occurrence turned the scale in fifty doubtful Congressional Districts, and thereby secured that two thirds vote in the House which is accountable for all the enormities of the most profligate legislation that ever cursed a people with even the traditions of freedom. Thus was lost, for two years, the chance of peace; thus was gained military despotism, carpet-bag constitutions, negro supremacy, the tenure of office bill, and all the multimillion enormities which disgraced the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress and the first session of its successor.

Again an election approaches in which the very issues of 1866 are to be passed upon once more. The country is called on in the light of the practical experience of two bitter and fateful years to review its former decision, and hear the great appeal of liberty and the Constitution. The circumstances of this trial are all in our favor. Congress has marked each passing month of those intervening years with a new outburst of passion, and a new argument, therefore, in our favor. Reconstruction, in its every development, has startled the public ear with some new violation of law, private right and public liberty. The ultimate purposes of radicalism, shadowing forth the entire subversion of the constitutional rights of States and people, have been fully revealed. The utter and abandoned profligacy of Congressional government has been laid bare to all eyes. The thorough failures of reconstruction to accomplish anything but the ghastliest mockery of freedom, is sorrowfully admitted even by Republicans themselves. The waves of war have had further and full chance for perfect subsiding, and finally, the conservative men of the country have now had abundant time to rally from the terror which the despotism inaugurated by Lincoln so widely spread; they are wondering that so least an idol could ever have been thought a god, and are hastening to compensate for their supineness hitherto, by unwonted diligence and determined effort now.

In this most fortunate conjuncture of our affairs, our triumph and the triumph of the Constitution can scarcely be jeopardized, save by ourselves, certainly by no party and no agency can it be so much jeopardized as by ourselves. It is vaguely whispered, and the recent disturbances in this city, at the Federal Capital, at Atlanta, at Charleston and elsewhere, give grave countenance to the rumor, that instructions have been issued from certain radical leaders in Washington, that conflicts with the negroes must, at all hazards, be provoked at the South between this and election day. This is precisely what every one acquainted with radicalism must have anticipated. Half that Congress so easily accomplished would have been scornfully denounced, as well North as South, had not the passions of the Northern people been excited by the systematic lying of radical presses respecting "Southern outrages." And they have too often profited by this game to slight its assistance now. It is not important to them what may be the object or what the character of the victims of these disturbances. A party which could make a hero out of Ashburn, a saint out of John Brown, and a martyr out of Dostie, and could find an odor of sanctity in a negro brothel, cannot be very scrupulous about the quality of the material with which they propose to work.

Let us be careful, then, to avoid even their appearance of violence. If a disturbance arise, let it be manifest that the conservatives were the aggrieved party, and that the consequences, whatever they may be, properly attach to our enemies, and we will baffle this last and most favored resort of radicalism. And to that end, it is equally desirable that, while denouncing with whatever severity of language the deeds and designs of our enemies, our speakers and writers should do nothing towards inciting a breach of the peace and thereby inviting the many and irretrievable evils that must certainly ensue.—*Richmond Examiner & Enquirer.*

—A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy and brought before the sitting magistrate. "Which wife," asked a bystander, "will he be obliged to take?" Brown, always ready at a joke, replied, "He is a cobbler, and of course, must stick to the last."

—A negro before the police court at Louisville, on a charge of stealing, rather took down the concern by remarking, as he was marched to jail, that "if I didn't let a nigger steal in da dam country, I see gwine back to Tennessee, where Mr. Brown'll see a nigger gits his rights."

—What kind of board do you get at your house?" said a friend to Blinks the other day. "Well, we pine during the week, and plank down a good deal Sunday," said the cadaverous Blinks.

"The Best Way to Avoid Danger is to Meet It."

There is much practical wisdom in the paradox which we have placed at the head of this article. There are dangers which it is supreme folly to attempt to conceal or understate, and which every sentiment of humanity, every interest of self-preservation prompts us to meet fully and squarely in the face, if we would avert their ruinous consequences. The danger which now menaces the peace and integrity of this republic is of this character. The man who seeks to ignore or deny its existence is guilty of the folly of the ostrich which, when pursued, buries its head in the sand, and believes that its entire body is concealed. It is the part of true patriotism to expose the true state of affairs—to conceal nothing and exaggerate nothing. When the country is in peril the people should know it; and if knowing the facts as they are they fail to use the constitutional remedies within their reach, upon their heads be the responsibility.

Every sane man in the United States must realize the fact that unless the union loving, peaceful, and lawabiding people rise in their might, proclaim their undying adherence to the Constitution, and their immovable resolve to crush the aggressors and protect the aggrieved within the limits of the Constitution and laws, the days of constitutional liberty are numbered upon this continent, and that upon its ruins a consolidated despotism under a military dictator will be erected, subversive not only of the liberties of the Southern States, but every State in the Union. The question is not merely whether one political party or another shall triumph and acquire control of the Federal Government—whether the policy of one set of men or of another shall prevail—but it is whether a faction banded together for the avowed purpose of subverting the guaranteed equality of the States, curtailing and destroying the rights of ten of the sovereign commonwealths which compose the Union, arrogating to themselves all the powers of Government, both State and Federal, shall be allowed to accomplish their purposes; or whether the majesty of the law shall be vindicated, its superiority over the promptings of passion, prejudice, and fanaticism, or the more sordid promptings of selfishness and lust, of wealth and domination, shall be asserted, and the great patriotic truth proclaimed, that no section shall be permitted to invade the rights or work injury to the interests of any other section; that the Constitution in its letter or spirit shall be upheld; and that all who attempt to violate its hallowed mandates and announce the doctrine of the brigand, that "might constitutes right," shall be regarded as enemies to their country, and receive a traitor's punishment. The question is one of union or disunion—of wrong or right—of spoliation or peaceful enjoyment of legal proprietary and political rights.

On the other hand is the Radical party, organized on the policy of the Chicago platform, which establishes the superiority of the negro over the white man in ten States, disfranchising thousands and tens of thousands of the white men in every State; on the policy which requires a huge standing army, and a freedmen's bureau for its fulfillment, and on the policy contained in the speeches of the late Thaddeus Stevens and his more infamous surviving partner and compeer, B. F. Butler. The acts of the Radical party since the Spring of 1865 are the best illustrations of its purpose and consequences. On the other hand is the Democratic party, composed of the conservative, patriotic men of all the old parties of every section from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, from Delaware Bay to Puget's Sound, whose policy and principles are the same on the granite hills of New Hampshire, and in the rich savannahs of the South—the same in New York as in Oregon. The policy and principles of the Democratic party are those of the intellectual giants who framed the government, and by a faithful adherence to which the United States assumed a place in the front rank of nations. That policy and those principles are founded on the Constitution. They uphold the equal rights of all the people of all the States. They protect every citizen in the fullest and freest exercise of every privilege which the Constitution allows him. They insist on implicit obedience to law; and they deny the right of any one of the branches of the Federal agency to exercise the faintest shadow of authority not distinctly conferred upon it by the express terms of the supreme law. If those principles and policy are upheld and asserted by the people, the danger which now threatens us with ruin will be surely averted; but not otherwise, unless by the miraculous interpositions of Divine Providence. The faction of Sumner and Wilson, Butler and Bingham, and their heads, Grant and Colfax, must be silenced by the just cry of indignation and condemnation uttered by the millions of American patriots who inhabit this land, and who allow no other consideration to control them but that we are one people, living under theegis of the Constitution, which "MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

It is natural, then, that the conservative men of the whole country should be aroused and awake to the danger which threatens the North quite as nearly as it does the South. It is natural that honest men, who love their country and take a pride in the government which was handed down to them by the patriotic heroes who sanctified it by their blood, should take alarm and meet together to defeat the machinations of the faction which aims at the destruction of the republic—to stem the torrent of fanaticism which now devastates the land—to ally the hate which the Radicals seek to engender at the North against the people of the South, and to raise their hands in defense of the Union and of the Constitution on which it rests.

The Conservatives of the North have a noble work to perform. It is their's to decide whether the Union shall be destroyed by selfish treason, or be preserved by honest politicians. God grant that their voice may be heard uttering, in tones which cannot be disregarded, "Peace, be still," and that the peril which now threatens this people may be averted by the determination, energy and justice of the people in opposition to the Radical fanatics and knaves, whose every desire is a crime, and whose only element is discord.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

—Beast Butler has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress.



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Which he respectfully invites customers, friends and the public generally, to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see, and with a complete assortment, and low figures, you can save time and money by buying here.

Jan 22, 1868

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

W. N. Blake

vs.

E. E. Blake.

Attachment.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff has filed his declaration against the Defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore

Ordered, That the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

JOHN W. DANIELS, c. c. r.

Clerk of Office, Anderson Dist.,

March 22, 1868.

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Jan 20, 1868

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mrs. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietress.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent.

March 11, 1868

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COLUMBIA, S. C.

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Tom's. HAMILTON, Sup't.

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WM. M. OSBORNE.

Jan 25, 1868

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TO PLANTERS,